17 (10)

AUTHORS: Zherebchenko, P. G., Krasnykh, I. G., Lebkova, N. P., Yarmonenko, S. P. SOV/20-129-6-63/69

TITLE: The Influence of Local Asphyxia of the Bone Marrow on the Course and Result of the Radiation Disease

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 129, Nr 6, pp 1427 - 1429 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The transplantation of the bone marrow of a donor is difficult. Since the sensitivity of individual organs to radiation can be reduced by local asphyxia caused in these organs, the authors tied up the hind legs of test animals. If the lower third of the upper thigh is tied up, complete hemostasia and, consequently, hypoxia occurs in all lower parts, even in the bone marrow of the lower leg. 263 white rats and 503 white mice were investigated. They were exposed to total irradiation of 700, 750, and 800 r (intensity of doses: 49 and 32 r per minute, respectively). A round rubber band was used as a tourniquet which was applied before irradiation and taken off immediately after irradiation. The tourniquet proved to be favorable for the course and results of the radiation damage in all experiments (Table 1).

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40-80% of the mice of the test groups were still alive on the twelfth day (doses: 700-750 r) whereas all control animals died on the 8th - 10th day. Only 10-50% of the mice were alive on the 30th day. The average life period of the test animals was considerably longer than that of the control mice. The results with rats were similar. The fact whether one or two legs had been tied up was not essential for the surviving of test animals. Novocaine was locally used in order to eliminate the effect of functional shifts due to the pain reaction in applying the tourniquet. The effect of asphyxia was not reduced by this. This effect was determined by counting the degeneratively changed nuclei and the mitotic index on total preparations of mice and the micronecrotic centers of rats (according to M. N. Meysel', Ref 18). Figure 1 shows that local asphyxia considerably decreases the degeneration of the cells of the irradiated bone marrow, and considerably increases their mitotic activity. Rats had about 65% of micronecrotic centers less than the control animals (3 hours after irradiation). Local asphyxia of the bone marrow had no considerable effect on the intensity of leucopenia. The lower degree of bone-marrow injury is probably due to the

reduced oxygen concentration. The effect of low metabolism has also to be taken into account. The effect determined combines with the protecting effect of mercamine. It can be maintained that the first effect will be increased by the complex of therapeutic methods used in the treatment of radiation diseases. Mercamine hydrochloride was synthesized by F. Yu. Rachinskiy. There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 19 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

PRESENTED: July 5, 1959, by I. L. Knunyants, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 5, 1959

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; LEBKOVA, N.P.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Protective action of local asphyxia of the bone marrow in acute radiation injury in animals. Med.rad. 5 no.10:28-35 '60.
(MIRA 14:2)

(RADIATION SICKNESS) (MARROW)
(BLOOD—CIRCULATION, DISORDERS OF)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; KOSTYANOVSKIY, R.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; MAGIDSON, O.Yu.; MURASHOVA, V.S.; PASTUKHOVA, I.S.; PREOBRAZHENSKAYA, M.N.; SUVOROV, N.N.; TER-VARTANYAN, L.S.; ZHKHINVADZE, K.A.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; SHCHUKINA, M.N.

Role of oxidative deamination in the mechanism of radiation protection afforded by some amines. Zhur.ob.biol. 21 no.2: 157-160 Mr-Ap '60. (MIRA 13:6)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (DEAMINATION)

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHASHKOV, V.S.

Role of hypothermia produced with certain substances in the mechanism of radioprotective activity. Med.rad. 6 no.4:37-40 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

(HYPOTHERMIA) (RADIATION PROTECTION)
(RESERPINE--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)
(PYRROL--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; MAGIDSON O.Yu.; GOLOVCHINSKAYA, Ye.S.; CHKHIKVADZE, K.A.

Capacity of some new derivatives of purine and pyrimidine to protect against radiation. Farm. i toks. 24 no.5:572-577 S-O '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(RADIATION PROTECTION) (PYRIMIDINES) (PURINES)

S/205/62/002/001/008/010
D268/D302

272400

AUTHORS: Krasnykh, I.G., Zherebchenko, P.G., Murashova, V.S., Suvorov, N.N., Sorokina, N.P., and Shashkov, V.S.

TITLE: The radioprotective effect of 5-methoxytryptamine and other alkoxytryptamines

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 1, 1962, 156 - 160

TEXT: The radioprotective action of 4-, 5-, 6-, and 7-methoxytryptamine, and 5-ethoxy-, 5-propoxy-, 5-butoxy-, and 5-benzoxytryptamine was investigated. 2,900 white mice irradiated at 700 r and 120 white rats at 800 r were studied. There were 3 series of experiments. In the first, results showed that 5-methoxytryptamine gave over 60 % survival in irradiated mice. Further study in the second series revealed a prophylactic effect over a wide dose range (5 - 150 mg/kg) with an average 68.3 % survival at the optimum 75 mg/kg. Administered by intraperitoneal injection even 1 - 2 hours before irradiation there was a maximum 34 % survival, and orally at the optimum 250 mg/kg; 10 - 15 minutes before irradiation, there was 54 %

Card 1/2

The radioprotective effect of ...

survival, whereas serotonin was ineffective. Subcutaneous injection gave the same protection as intraperitoneal. In the third series of experiments on rats irradiated at 800 r survival was 50 - 63 %. Oral administration also gave protection. The experimental data showed the relationship between the chemical structure of some alkoxytryptamines and radioprotection. Structural changes in tryptamine, by introducing the methoxy radical at different positions on the indole ring increased or decreased radioprotection, increase occurring only when the methoxy radical was introduced at the fifth position. 5-methoxytryptamine gave protection comparable to that of serotonin. Its effectiveness may be due to more selective penetration of radiosensitive tissue. There are 4 figures and 11 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 6 non-Soviet-bloc. The 4 most recent references to the English-language publications read as follows: P.J.H. Wang, J.G. Kereiakes, Radiation Res., 11, 2, 476, 1959; Z.M. Bacq, and others, Experientia, 15, 5, 175, 1959; Z.M. Bacq, P. Alexander, Fundamentals of radiobiology, London, 1955; Z.M. Bacq, Acta radiol. 41, 1, 1954.

SUBMITTED: August 29, 1961

Card 2/2

40477
S/205/62/002/002/010/015
1020/1215

AUTHORS: Krasnykh, I. G., Zherebchenko, P. G., Murashova, V. S., Suvorov, N. N. and Sorokina, N. P.

TITLE: Increased radiation-protective effect of the combined administration of 5-metoxytryptamine and merkamine

PERIODICAL: Radiobiologiya, v. 2, no. 2, 1962, 298-303

TEXT: This is the continuation of a previous study. White mice weighing 18-22 g were irradiated with 700 (LD 95/30), 800, 900, and 1000 r. White rats weighing 150-200 g received 800 r (LD 90/30). One group of animals received 75 mg/kg 5-metoxytryptamine, a second group — 150 mg/kg merkamine, a third received both drugs in the same dosage, and a fourth — no medication. Survival, body weight, amount of leucocyte in the peripheral blood, early degenerative changes in the bone marrow and spleen cells, and the weight of the spleen, thymus, and liver were considered. The combined administration of both drugs resulted in a summation of the radiation-protective effect. The survival was greater, the radiation sickness was milder, and recovery occurred earlier. Treatment of mice irradiated with 1000 r resulted in a 27.5% survival. Degenerative changes in the bone marrow and spleen cells, as well as a decrease in the weight of spleen and thymus, were less

marked in animals thus treated. When 5-metoxytryptamine was combined with β-mercaptopropylamine good results were obtained, corresponding to those obtained by the combined use of serotonin and merkamin There are 4 figures and 4 tables.

SUBMITTED. August 29, 1961.

Card 2/2

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; KUZNETS, Ye.I.; SUVOROV, N.N.; SHASHKOV, V.S.; YARMONENKO, S.P.

Radioprotective effect of the combined use of amines. Med.rad. no.3:67-72 '62. (MIRA 15:3)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (AMINES)

AID Nr. 996-6 24 June

PROPHYLACTIC EFFECT OF 5-METHOXYTRYPTAMINE ON RADIATION SICKNESS IN MONKEYS (USSR)

Krasnykh, I. G., P. G. Zherebchenko, L. F. Semenov, N. N. Suvorov, and K. A. Zeytunyan. Radiobiologiya, v. 3, no. 2, 1963, 259-261.
S/205/63/003/002/016/024

Radiation sickness was induced in rhesus monkeys by subjecting them to γ-irradiation with 607 r at 81 r/min for 7.5 min. Survival of the animals for 30 days after exposure, severity of individual symptoms, and changes in body weight, mean life span, and peripheral blood were used as indices to evaluate the prophylactic effect of 5-methoxytryptamine. The monkeys were given injections of syntomycin and levomycin every other day to prevent dysentery. 5-Methoxytryptamine was administered intramuscularly in a dose of 25 mg/kg 10 min before exposure, or *per os* in a dose of 250 mg/kg 30 min before exposure. The control animals died within 6 to 17 days from severe acute radiation sickness (mean life span, 9.2 days). Disturbances

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PROPHYLATIC EFFECT [Cont'd] S/205/63/003/002/016/024

in the general condition of the control animals became evident by the third day. Towards the end their weight decreased 18 to 28% and the leucocyte count decreased to 3% of the initial level. Hemorrhages, ulcers, and necrosis of the oral mucosa were observed. Of the seven monkeys injected intramuscularly with 25 mg/kg of 5-methoxytryptamine, one survived 30 days; the mean life span of the other six was 17.3 days. Of the eight monkeys given 250 mg/kg of 5-methoxytryptamine *per os*, three survived and the mean life span of the rest was 14.0 days. Symptoms of radiation sickness in the two groups injected with 5-methoxytryptamine were much milder than in the control group. The highest rates of survival and increased life span were found in the group that received 250 mg/kg of the protector *per os*. The general condition of these animals was only slightly affected, their weight loss was only 10%, and they suffered less from hemorrhages than the other two groups. Pneumonia was observed in one out of five monkeys treated *per os* and in three out of six in the control group. 5-Methoxytryptamine proved to be most effective when administered *per os*.

[SGM]

ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; AYRAPETYAN, G.M.; KRASNYKH, I.G.; SHEVCHENKO, A.N.

Effect of radioprotective preparations on neutral red distribution and hemoglobin content in the organs of mice and rats.
Radiobiologiia 4 no.1:136-143 '64. (MIRA 17:4)

ACCESSION NR: AP4027973 S/0205/64/004/002/0239/0243

AUTHOR: Zherebchenko, P. G.; Krasnykh, I. G.

TITLE: Role of oxidizing desamination in the radioprotective action mechanism of indolylalkylamines

SOURCE: Radiobiologiya, v. 4, no. 2, 1964, 239-243

TOPIC TAGS: oxidizing desamination, indolylalkylamine, radioprotective action mechanism, monoaminoxidase activity inhibitor, alpha-methyltryptamine, iproniazid, phenylisopropylhydrazine, 5-methoxytryptamine, peripheral blood circulation, vascoconstriction, hematoencephalitic barrier permeability, hemoglobin level, liver blood supply, brain blood supply, spleen blood supply

ABSTRACT: Literature studies have indicated that inhibitors of monoaminoxidase (MAO) activity affect the radioprotective action of indolalkylamines by changing their capacity to disturb peripheral blood circulation and blood distribution to bloodforming organs. Literature studies have also indicated that the oxidizing desamination process is significant in the radioprotective activity of indol group amines. The present study investigates the effects of certain MAO

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ACCESSION NR: AP4027973

inhibitors, varying in brain permeability, on the radioprotective properties of 5-methoxytryptamine. In the first of two experimental groups of white mice, neutral red was introduced intravenously and at the same time 5-methoxytryptamine was administered intraperitoneally. In the second group of experimental animals, one of three MAO inhibitors (alpha-methyltryptamine, iproniazid, and phenylisopropylhydrazine) was administered before introducing the neutral red and 5-methoxytryptamine. In the control group, neutral red and a physiological solution (0.2 ml) were introduced. Animals were killed 30 min later to find neutral red distribution in the blood and organs and determine the hemoglobin levels. Findings show that 5-methoxytryptamine by itself reduces significantly the hemoglobin levels of the spleen and skin and increases the levels in the brain, lungs, muscles, liver and kidneys. Preliminary administration of alpha-methyltryptamine prevents the hemoglobin level changes in the organs produced by 5-methoxytryptamine. Alpha-methyltryptamine reduces the radioprotective action of 5-methoxytryptamine the most, phenylisopropylhydrazine reduces it somewhat less and iproniazid, which penetrates the brain poorly compared to the other two inhibitors, reduces it least. The dependence of MAO inhibitor properties on hematoencephalitic barrier permeability indicates central nervous system participation in these

Card 2/3

ACCESSION NR: AP4027973

pharmacological reactions. The capacity of the three MAO inhibitors to weaken vascular reactions correlates well with their effect on the radioprotective activity of the indolalkylamine under investigation. Orig. art. has: 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: None

SUBMITTED: 17Jan63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS NR REF SOV: 008 OTHER: 008

Card 3/3

KRASNYKH, I.G.; ZHEREBCHENKO, P.G.; SEMENOV, L.F.; SUVOROV, N.N.; ZEYTUNYAN, K.A.

Prevention of radiation sickness in monkeys with the aid of 5-methoxytryptamine. Radiobiologiia 3 no.2:259-261 '63 (MIRA 17:1)

L 41616-65 EWG(j)/EWT(m) GS
ACCESSION NR: AT5008045 S/0000/64/000/000/0193/0211

AUTHOR: Zherebchenko, P. G.; Ayrapetyan, G. M.; Krasnykh, I. G.; Suvorov, N. N.; Shevchenko, A. N.

TITLE: The mechanism of the radiation-protective action of indolylalkylamines and certain other compounds

SOURCE: Patogenez, eksperimental'naya profilaktika i terapiya luchevykh porazheniy (Pathogenesis, experimental prevention, and therapy of radiation injuries); sbornik statey. Moscow, Izd-vo Meditsina, 1964, 193-211

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, radiation sickness, indolylalkylamine

ABSTRACT: An investigation was made involving the use of new compounds to determine the significance of the position and nature of substitutions in the manifestation of the radiation-protective properties of amines of the indole series. The previously discovered relation of the anti-radiation action of indolylalkylamines to their chemical structure was confirmed. The introduction of substitutions in the fifth position of the indole ring of the tryptamine molecule is accompanied by reinforcement and in the other positions by weakening of the radiation-protective

Card 1/2

L 41616-65
ACCESSION NR: AT5008045

0

activity. The ability of indole compounds to compete for free radicals is practically unrelated to the presence of substitutions, but is based on the specific properties of the indole ring. The vessel-constricting action of amines of the indole series depends on the chemical structure, indicating a causal link between it and the radiation protection effect. Indolylalkylamines which are effective for radiation protection cause a reduction in the accumulation of a neutral red in the blood-forming organs, skin, and testes of rats and mice. Adrenalin has about the same action. Of the aminothioles, cystamine causes the clearest changes in blood formation. The combined use of cystamine with 5-methoxytryptamine or unithiole increases the survival rate of irradiated mice. This is not observed if 5-methoxytryptamine is given to the animals together with unithiole. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 13 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 19Aug64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: LS, OC

NO REF SOV: 017 OTHER: 030

me
Card 2/2

ACC NR: AT6036596 SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/66/000/000/0229/0230

AUTHOR: Krasnykh, I. G.; Mansurova, A. R.

ORG: none

TITLE: Deleterious effects of radioprotective drugs on the motor-evacuative function of the gastrointestinal tract [Paper presented at the Conference on Problems of Space Medicine held in Moscow from 24-27 May 1966]

SOURCE: Konferentsiya po problemam kosmicheskoy meditsiny, 1966. Problemy kosmicheskoy meditsiny. (Problems of space medicine); materialy konferentsii, Moscow, 1966, 229-230

TOPIC TAGS: radiation protection, space pharmacology, digestive system, peristalsis, ionizing radiation biologic effect

ABSTRACT:

experimental animals by intraperitoneal injection, by mouth, or rectally. Gastrointestinal function was observed using the standard x-ray method with barium sulfate.

It was found that cystamine, AET, cystaphos, and mexamine retard evacuation of the barium sulfate mass from the stomach 4—8 times, 3—6 and 2—3 times (as compared with the control), with mouth, intraperitoneal, and

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ACC NR: AT6036596

rectal administrations, respectively. Experimental results showed that these radioprotectors cause a prolonged spasm of the pyloric and prepyloric parts of the stomach. In addition they cause phased disruption of muscle tone and of peristalsis; brief intensification of peristaltic activity in the first hours after administration of the drugs, and then a long attenuation period. It was concluded that these disruptions in motor function are probably responsible for the delay in evacuation.

Radioprotectors also cause phase changes in the intestine: 1) spasm and increased muscle tone in the loops of the small intestine in the early hours; and 2) dystonia of the entire intestine in the later hours. However, these preparations do not affect the rate of movement of the barium sulfate mass through the intestine. It was suggested that the decrease in radioprotective effect observed during per os administration of the drugs is connected with disruption of their evacuation from the stomach and consequently with retardation of their absorbability.

A comparative study was conducted of the effect of cystamine, S_1, AET, cystaphos (monosodium salt of β-aminoethylthiophosphoric acid), and mexamine (5-methoxytryptamine) on gastrointestinal motor function in nonirradiated rats. Optimal protective doses of these substances were given to

[W. A. No. 22; ATD Report 66-1167]

Card 2/2 SUB CODE: 06, 18 / SUBM DATE: 00May66

KRASNYKH, I.K.; LEBOVA, N.P.; YAMMONENKO, S.P.

Protection in early radiation injuries of the bone marrow.
Med.rad. 5 no.4:35-37 Ap '60. (MIRA 13:12)
(RADIATION PROTECTION) (ETHYLAMINE)
(MARROW)

KRASNYKH, O.P.

Analysis of some clinical symptoms of acute appendicitis. Sov.med. 21 no.4:70-75 Ap '57. (MLRA 10:7)

1. Iz kafedry gospital'noy khirurgii (zav. - prof. G.D.Obraztsov) Chelyabinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(APPENDICITIS, diag.
analysis of clin. aspects)

KRASNYKH, S.L.

Hypnotherapy in cardiovascular diseases. Trudy Gos.nauch-issl. inst.psikh. 25:787-794 '61. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Sverdlovskaya gorodskaya klinicheskaya bol'nitsa No. 1 (glavnyy vrach Yu.L.Martynov) i Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut psikhiatrii Ministerstva zdravo-okhraneniya RSFSR (dir. - prof. V.M.Banshchikov; zav. klinicheskim otdeleniyem - prof. I.G.Ravkin).
(MENTAL ILLNESS) (CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM--DISEASES)
(HYPNOTISM--THERAPEUTIC USE)

L 42414-66 EPA(s)-2/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/EPR/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z
EWP(b)/EWA(c) Pr-4/Pad/Ps-4/Pt-7/Pu-4 IJP(c)/JD/WW/HW/JG

ACCESSION NR: AP5008710 S/0133/65/000/003/0236/0238

AUTHOR: Krasnykh, V.L.; Sokolov, V.L.

TITLE: Melting of precision alloys in a vacuum induction furnace with hydrogen refining

SOURCE: Stal', no. 3, 1965, 236-238

TOPIC TAGS: hydrogen refining, vacuum induction furnace, alloy melting, precision alloy manufacture, precision alloy mechanical property, iron alloy, nickel alloy, cobalt alloy, aluminum alloy/14 Yu alloy

ABSTRACT: The influence of various technological factors of the melting process on the properties of precision alloys was studied at TsNIIChM using an IPRV-2 vacuum induction furnace. The process of deoxidation by hydrogen in this furnace was investigated by melting pure metals (iron, nickel, cobalt) and alloys of iron with nickel, cobalt, or aluminum in a hydrogen atmosphere, then evacuating the furnace, filling it with helium, and discharging the liquid metal. The experiments showed that the use of vacuum and hydrogen drastically reduced the content of gaseous and nonmetallic impurities. Thus, in 14 Yu alloy, for example, the content of nonmetallic impurities was reduced to 71-250 x 10^{-4}% in the vacuum melts and 13-24 x 10^{-4}% in the hydrogen melts. As a result, the properties of the precision alloys are improved by a factor of 1.5 to 2.

Card 1/2

L 42414-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5008710

In addition, the increased purity of the metal makes it possible to prepare strip and wire with cross sections measured in microns. Orig. art. has: 1 table and 3 formulas.

ASSOCATION: TsNIIChM

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 005 OTHER: 005

Card 2/2

IOPUKHINA, Ye.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, V., inzh.

Study of an asynchronous capacitor slave motor by means of mathematical simulation. Elektrotekhnika 36 no.2:1-5 F '65.
(MIRA 18:4)

L 2851-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) LJP(c) JD/HW
ACCESSION NR: AT5022903 UR/2776/65/000/043/0169/0172 52 45 B+1

AUTHOR: Teplenko, V. G.; Reutova, N. P.; Sokolov, V. I.; Krasnykh, V. I.

TITLE: Production of high-purity iron and of alloys based on this iron

SOURCE: Moscow. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii. Sbornik trudov, no. 43, 1965. Poroshkovaya metallurgiya (Powder metallurgy), 169-172

TOPIC TAGS: high purity metal, metal purification, carbonyl iron, iron powder, electric furnace, metal pressing

ABSTRACT: Since the properties of a number of special alloys, given the current techniques of production, are chiefly determined by the purity of the raw materials used, their preparation requires highly pure iron containing at least 99.96% Fe_{total}, 0.001-0.002% C and less than 0.004% S. The use of highly pure charge as well as improvements in the smelting process have currently made possible the production of iron of 99.8-99.9% purity (armco iron, Swedish iron) by means of conventional metallurgical techniques. Moreover, pure iron in powdered form is obtained on an industrial scale by electrolysis or by the carbonyl method.

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L 2851-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022903

6

Carbonyl iron is distinguished by its virtually nil content of metal impurities but it is relatively highly contaminated with carbon, oxygen, and nitrogen due to the secondary processes occurring between the active particles of iron and the gaseous phase. In this connection, the authors describe the procedure they developed for refining low-grade carbonyl iron powder (0.85-1.0% C, 0.75% N, 0.6% O) by means of vertical electric furnaces with a hydrogen atmosphere so as to obtain ultra-fine iron sponge containing 0.001-0.002% C, less than 0.004% S and N, traces of P, and 0.01% O. Specimens of this refined carbonyl iron, prepared by powder-metallurgical techniques (hydrostatic pressing at 1000 atm, sintering of the obtained 500-600 g briquets in a hydrogen atmosphere with a dew point of -30°C at 1400°C for 14 hr, forging at 1000-700°C into rods of 16 mm diameter which were rolled into standard specimens for tensile tests and resistivity measurements), displayed high plastic properties and a lower resistivity (0.743 ohm-mm^2/m) than commercial pure iron (0.0971 ohm-mm^2/m). The use of this type of refined iron in place of armco iron in the smelting of precision steels yields alloys with magnetic properties that are 1.5-2.0 times as high. In addition, this may lead to the development of new alloys with special physical properties, since this highly pure iron has already been utilized to develop monocrystals of Co-Fe alloys and Ni-Fe alloys as well as in the production of ultra-pure wire contain-

Card 2/3

L 2851-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5022903

ing less than 0.005% C, which has made it possible to solve the problem of regulating the gaseous phase during case-hardening. Orig. art. has: 4 tables.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 004 OTHER: 000

High Pressure

BVK

Card 3/3

KRAYNIKH, V.I., SOKOLOV, V.I.

Making high-purity alloys in induction vacuum furnaces with hydrogen refining. Stal' 25 no.3:236-238 Mr '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut chernoy metallurgii imeni I.P. Bardina.

KRASNYUK, A. (Petrozavodsk).

Baseboard for a midget tube. Radio no.11:56 N '53. (MLRA 6:11)
(Radio--Apparatus and supplies)

Kiknadze, A. A.

Inbreeding in rye Moskva, Izd-vo Vsesoiuznoi akademii s.-x. nauk im. V. I. Lenina, 1936. 49 p.

Cyr. 4 SB291

1. Rye.

KRASNYUK, A. A.

Agriculture & Plant & Animal Industry

Abundant harvest of winter rye. Saratovskoe obl. izd-vo, 1948

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHALIYUK, A. A.,

Agriculture & Plant & Animal Industry.

Winter rye "Volzhanka". Saratovskoe obl. gos. izd-vo, 1950.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, April 1952. Unclassified.

[redacted], A. A.

Rye

Volzhanka, new variety of winter rye. Dost. sel'khoz. No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. Unclassified.

[redacted], A.

Rye

High-yield variety of winter rye, Volzhanka. Kolkh. proiz. 12, No. 5, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, November 1952. Unclassified.

[illegible], A. A., Prof.

Rye

"Vol[illegible]" Nauka i zhizn' 19, no. 6, 1952

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, [illegible] 1952, Uncl.

1958

SUBJECT : Cultivated Plants. Grains. Leguminous Grains. Tropical Cereals.

ABS. JOUR : Ref Zhur - Biol., No. 3, 1959, No. 12209

AUTHOR : Krasnyuk, A.A.; Davydov, V.A.

INST. : ...

TITLE : Improving Seed Management of Grain Crops in the South-East.

ORIG. PUB.: S.-kh. Povolozhya, 1958, No.8, 41-44

ABSTRACT : No abstract

CARD: 1/1

KRASNYUK, A.A., doktor sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

Population method in breeding winter and spring wheats. Agrobiologiia no.3:325-334 My-Je '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Yugo-Vostoka, g.Saratov.
(Wheat breeding)

KRASNYUK, A.A., doktor sel'skokhoz.nauk; DAVYDOV, V.A.

Winter rye in the Southeast. Zemledelie 7 no.7:65-68 Jl '59.
(MIRA 12:9)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut sel'skogo khozyaystva Yugo-Vostoka.
(Volga Valley--Rye)

KRASNYUK, A. A., Cand of Agric Sci — (diss) "The Working Out of the Methods of Increasing the Fertility of Oak Settings in Oak Forest Regions," Leningrad, 1959, 17 pp (Leningrad Forestry-Engineering Academy im S. M. Kirov) (KL, 4-60, 121)

KRASNYUK, A.A.

Effect of thinning and agricultural practices on increased acorn yields. Vest.LGU 14 no.9:34-47 '59. (MIRA 12:5)
(FORESTS AND FORESTRY) (ACORNS)

PETROV, O.V.; KRASNYUK, A.A.

Measures for increasing the acorn crop and the rate of their consumption by rodents on seed plots of the forest-steppe-zone. Vest. LGU 15 no.3:122-134 '60. (MIRA 13:1)
(Acorns) (Rodentia)

KLEYMAN, B. M.; KRASNYUK, G. M.

USSR (600)

Sugar - Manufacture and Refining

Improve the arrangement for control and computation, achieve a sharp lowering in loss of beets and sugar Sakh. prom. No. 7 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952, Uncl.

KRASNYUK, G.M.

Improve administrative methods in the sugar industry.
Sakh.prom. 28 no.4:3-5 '54. (MLRA 7:7)

1. Glavsakhar.
(Sugar industry)

KLEYMAN, B.M.; KRASNYUK, G.M.

Do not allow sugar losses to exceed the norm. Sakh.prom. 29 no.4:1-4 '55. (MLRA 8:9)

1. Glavnoye upravleniye sakharnoy promyshlennosti (Sugar industry)

PARSHIKOV,M.Ya.; MAKHINYA,M.M.; SILIN,P.M.; YAPASKURT,V.V.; YEPISHIN,A.S; SHAKIN,A.N.; ZHIDKOV,A.A.; KHELEMSKIY,M.Z.; KARTASHOV,A.K.; BEZIN,G.S. LEPESHKIN,I.P.; KRASNYUK,G.M.; ZHVIRKO,I.S.; ZELIKMAN,I.F.; KHEYZE,N.V.

Birthday of P.V.Golovin. Sakh.prom.29 no.5:7 '55. (MLRA 8:11)
(Golovin, Pavel Vasil'evich, 1880-)

KRASNYUK, G.M., inzh.

Mechanization of sugar-beet unloading and stacking. Mekh.i avtom. proizv. 16 no.4:25-27 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Sugar beets--Transportation)

LITVAK, Izrail' Moiseyevich, doktor tekhn. nauk, prof.; KRASNYUK, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; GROKHOVSKIY, A.A., inzh., retsenzent; IVANOV, P.Ya., inzh., retsenzent; VOYKOVA, A.A., red.; SATAROV, A.M., tekhn. red.

[Technology and technochemical control of beet sugar manufacture] Tekhnologiia i tekhnokhimicheskii kontrol' sveklosakharnogo proizvodstva. Moskva, Pishchepromizdat, 1962. 447 p. (MIRA 16:3) (Sugar manufacture)

NOVIKOV, V.A.; KICHIGIN, N.M.; YATSENKO, V.S.; KRASNYUK, G.M., spets. red.

[Testing of unloading-piling, cleaning, and loading mechanisms for sugar beets] Ispytanie razgruzochno-ukladochnykh, ochistitel'nykh i pogruzochnykh mashin i mekhanizmov dlia sakharnoi svekly. Moskva, TSentr. in-t nauchno-tekhn. informatsii pishchevoi promyshl., 1964. 45 p.

(MIRA 17:12)

AZRILEVICH, Moisey Yakovlevich, inzh.; KRASNYUK, G.M., inzh., retsenzent; ZHUKOV, G.I., inzh., retsenzent; KALMENS, R.I., red.

[Equipment of sugar-beet plants] Oborudovanie sveklosakharnykh zavodov. Moskva, Pishchevaia promyshl., 1964. 282 p. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Komitet po mashinostroyeniyu pri Gosplane SSSR (for Krasnyuk). 2. Krasnodarskiy tekhnikum sakharnoy promyshlennosti (for Zhukov).

KRASNYUK, I., inzh.

Air-conditioning system on the steamer "Leninskii Komsomol."
Mor.flot 20 no.10:27-28 O'60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Chernomorskoye parokhodstvo.
(Steamboats--Air conditioning)

KRASNYUK, P.G. [Krasniuk, P.H.]

Winemaking industry of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Kons. prom. no.2:37-7
Ap-Je '65. (MIRA 18:5)

KRASNYUK, P. I.

Wine and Wine Making - Ukraine

Wine industry in the Ukraine is on the upswing. Vin SSSR 12 no. 2, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KRASNYUK, P. I., DOBROVOL'SKIY, P. M.

Viticulture - Ukraine

Disseminating progressive practices among state farms of the Main Ukrainian Wine Trust. Vin. SSSR 12 no. 9, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

KRASNYUK, V.I. (Moskva)

Ultrasonic unit. Fiz. v shkole 20 no.5:74-78 S-O '60.
(Ultrasonics) (MIRA 13:11)

[redacted], V. I.

Demonstrational ultrasonic system. Radio no. 33-35 S '61.
(Ultrasonic testing) (MIRA 14:10)

SHAGAROV, D.G.; KRASNYUK, V.P.; RASKIN, O.M.

Electric heating of the shutoff fittings and drain of batch-type bitumen stills. Energ.biul. no.5:30-32 My '56. (MLRA 9:8)
(Distillation apparatus)
(Electric heating)

KRASNYUK, Ye. P.

Incidence of hypertension. Vrach. delo no.1:63-65 Ja '57
(MLRA 10:4)

1. Otdel professional'nykh zabolevaniy (rukovoditel'-doktor med. nauk B.A. Krivoglaz) Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(HYPERTENSION)

[illegible]

"[illegible]rience of study of [illegible] of [illegible] workers and means of reducing their morbidity."

Report submitted at the 13th All-[illegible] Congress of [illegible], [illegible] and [illegible], 19[illegible].

KRASNYUK, Ye.P.

Influence of DDT and products of its synthesis on liver function. Vrach.delo no.12:1307-1309 D '59. (MIRA 13:5)

1. Klinika professional'nykh zabolevaniy (zav. - prof. V.A. Krivoglaz) Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.

(DDT (INSECTICIDE)--PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT) (LIVER)

BURKATSKAYA, Ye. N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; IVANOVA, Z.V., nauchnyy sotrudnik; KRASNYUK, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Work hygiene and workers health during the production of disinfectants containing hexachlorane. Gig. i san. 24 no.5:17-22 My '59. (MIRA 12:7)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(BENZENE HEXACHLORIDE, pois.
prev. in indust. (Rus))

VOYTENKO, G.A.; KRASHYUK, Ye.P.; ZARITSKAYA, L.A.

Cases of intoxication from polychloropinene in farming. Vrach. delo. no.7:101-104 Jl '60. (MIRA 13:7)

1. Toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya (rukovoditel' - dotsent L.I. Medved') i klinika professional'nykh zabolevaniy (rukovoditel' - prof.B.A. Krivoglaz) Kiyevskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(PINENE--TOXICOLOGY)

KRASNYUK, Ye. P., Cand. Medic. Sci. (diss) "Clinical Nature and Treatment of Chronic Intoxications Among Workers in DDT Manufacture," Kiev, 1961, 16 pp. (Kiev Med. Inst.) 300 copies (KL Supp 12-61, 285).

BURKATSKAYA, Ye.N., kand.med.nauk; VOYTENKO, G.A., kand.med.nauk;
KRASNYUK, Ye.P., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Working conditions and workers' health in the DDT industry.
Gig. i san. 26 no.9:24-29 S '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. Iz Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda i professional'nykh zabolevaniy.
(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE)
(DDT (INSECTICIDE))

KRIVOGLAZ, B.A.; BOYKO, V.G.; VEYS, V.P.; MODEL', A.A.; ZARITSKAYA, L.A.; KRASNYUK, Ye.P.

Occupational pathology in workers in enterprises of powder metallurgy. Porosh.met. 2 no.5:109-113 S-O '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Kiyevskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy.
(Powder metallurgy--Hygienic aspects)

KRASNYUK, Ye.P., kand. med. nauk

Some indices of the functional state of the endocrine glands in people working with chloroorganic compounds. Vrach. delo no.1: 115-119 Ja'64 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Klinika professional'nykh zabolevaniy Kiyevskogo instituta gigiyeny truda.

L 27706-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWA(d)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) JD/RO
ACC NR: AP6018406 (N) SOURCE CODE: UR/0399/66/000/002/0092/0097

AUTHOR: Krasnyuk, Ye. P. (Candidate of medical sciences); Makovskaya, Ye. I. (Doctor of medical sciences) 36 B

ORG: Kiev Institute of Labor Hygiene and Occupational Diseases (Kiyevskiy institut gigiyeny truda i profzabolevaniy)

TITLE: Clinico-morphological characteristics of certain endocrine disorders following the action of chlorine-organic insecticides 6

SOURCE: Sovetskaya meditsina, no. 2, 1966, 92-97

TOPIC TAGS: insecticide, endocrinology, endocrine system disease, chlorinated organic compound, thyroid gland, toxicology

ABSTRACT: The endocrine system is highly sensitive to chlorine-organic insecticides; functions of endocrine glands are disturbed early before clinical manifestations of intoxication appear. Most frequently, the action of chlorine-organic insecticides leads to a decrease in the function of the cortical layer of adrenals and an increase in the functional activity of the thyroid gland. The concept of functional endocrine disorders in persons having contact with chlorine-organic insecticides agrees with experimental data on the development of dystrophic and necrobiotic changes in the adrenal cortex, and also with data on morphological changes in the thyroid gland, pointing predominantly to a heightening of its function. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 007 / OTH REF: 002
Card 1/1 BLG UDC: 616.43-008.1-02:615.778.3

ABLAKULOVA, Z.B., dotsent; KHAITOV, M.N., dotsent; KRASNYY, B.A., vrach

Chronic hepatitis and cirrhosis of the liver, according to materials of the Therapeutic Department of the Samarkand Medical Institute. Nauch. trudy SamMI 23:22-24 '63 (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz kliniki fakul'tetskoy terapii Samarkandskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

KRASNYY, D.

"Reasons for Low Productivity in Line Service and Repair Shops of the USSR Civil Air Fleet," published in the periodical, Grazhdanskaya Aviatsiya (Civil Aviation), No. 2, pp. 30-31, 1955.

Summary D-286207, 5 Aug 1955

KRASNYY, D., inzhener.

We discuss A.Ivanov's article of "Planning LERM production according to characteristics of one hour flight." The idea is corrected but the solution is wrong. Grazhd.av. 13 no.10:34 O '56. (MLRA 10:1)
(Aeronautics)

KRASNYY, D., inzh.

What hinders the growth of labor productivity in airline maintenance and repair shops. Grazhd.av. 12 no.2:30-31 F '55. (MIRA 16:1)

(Airplanes--Maintenance and repair)

KUZNETSOV-FETISOV, L.I.; KRASNYY, E.B.

Producing magnesium perchlorate under laboratory conditions.
Trudy KKHTI no.15:62-64 '50. [publ. '51] (MIRA 12:12)
(Magnesium perchlorate)

E. B. KRASNYY

5(0)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION SOV/2019

Kazan. Khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M. Kirova

Trudy, vyp. 22, khimicheskiye nauki (Transactions of the Chemical and Technological Institute imeni S.M. Kirov, Kazan. Nr 22, Chemical Sciences) Kazan', 1958. 173 p. Errata slip inserted. 300 copies printed.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for industrial chemists, technologists, scientists, teachers, and research students in applied chemistry.

COVERAGE: The collection contains reports by faculty members of the sponsoring institute and also commemorates the 75th year of the birth and first anniversary of the death of Professor Aleksey Mikhaylovich Vasil'yev, Doctor of Chemical Sciences and Head of the Faculty. A review of Vasil'yev's scientific activities is given along with a chronological bibliography of his published works and that of members of the institute under his leadership. Articles of the collection deal mainly with electro-chemistry and the analysis of electrochemical processes, chemical analyses, and investigations of the prospective application of physiochemical phenomena in industrial processes, e.g., cleansing with ultrasound, enhancing the properties of building materials with additives, etc. References are given at the end of each article.

TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Transactions of the Chemical (Cont.) SOV/2019

Card 4/6 120

KRASNYY, E.B.; KUZNETSOV-FETISOV, L.I.

Study of adsorption and desorption of nitrogen dioxide - nitrogen tetroxide on technical silica gels ASM and No.6. Trudy KKHTI no.30:223-239 '62. (MIRA 16:10)

KRASNYY, E.B.

Static conditions of the adsorption and desorption of nitrogen dioxide - nitrogen tetroxide. Trudy KKHTI no.30:213-222 '62.
(MIRA 16:10)

ACC NR: AP6034916 SOURCE CODE: UR/0419/66/000/003/0005/0011

AUTHOR: Ogloblina, I. P.; Krasnyy, E. B.; Yefremov, A. A.; Musin, T. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Preparation and properties of high-purity silicon dioxide sorbents

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Vestsi. Seryya khimichnykh navuk, no. 3, 1966, 5-11

TOPIC TAGS: silica gel, silicon dioxide, sorbent, ethyl silicate, silicon tetrachloride, impurity

ABSTRACT: Two methods, both based on the hydrolysis of ethyl silicate and silicon tetrachloride, have been developed at the Institute of Chemical Reagents and High-Purity Substances (IREA) for obtaining high-purity synthetic silicon dioxides having a variety of adsorption properties. These are: $Si(OC_2H_5)_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow Si(OH)_4 + 4C_2H_5OH$ and $SiCl_4 + 4H_2O \rightarrow Si(OH)_4 + 4HCl$. The silica gels obtained from ethyl silicate showed strong water-repellent properties. A comparison of the capacity of heat treated samples to absorb benzene and water vapor showed that surface resistance to water is a function of surface dehydration. Silica

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ACC NR: AP6034916

gels obtained by either method are characterized by a purity of not less than $2 \cdot 10^{-6}$% and may be used for the absorption of microimpurities in processing leading to a high degree of purification. [SP]

SUB CODE: 07/SUBM DATE: none/ORIG REF: 012/OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

KRASNYY, E.B.; KUZNETSOV-FETISOV, L.I.; ROZENBERG, G.I.

Adsorption of small concentrations of nitrogen peroxide - nitrogen tetroxide under dynamic conditions. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;khim.i khim.tekh. 6 no.5:802-806 '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskiy institut imeni S.M.Kirova, kafedra tekhnologii neorganicheskikh veshchestv.

KRASNYY, I. N.

"Reinforced Silicate as a Material for Bearing Structural Members." Thesis for degree of Cand. Technical Sci. Sub 26 Apr 49, Central Sci Res Inst of Industrial Structures

Summary 82, 15 Dec 52, Dissertations Presented for Degrees in Science and Engineering in Moscow in 1949. From Vechernyaya Moskva, Jan-Dec 1949.

KRASNYI, I. M.

Building Materials - Testing

Carrying capacity of reinforced silicate beams. Stroi. prom. 29, no. 12 Dec. 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 1952. Unclassified.

KRASNYY, I.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; NESOV, V.D., inzhener, redaktor.

[Steel-reinforced silicate building units and structures] Stroitel'nye izdeliia i konstruktsii iz armosilikata. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroitel'stvu i arkhitekture, 1953. 74 p. (MLRA 7:6)
(Concrete, Reinforced)

KRASNYY I. M.

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Application - Silicates. Glass. Ceramics. Binders. I-9

Abs Jour : Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 4, 1957, 12688

Author : Krasnyy I.M.
Title : New Large Size Silicate and Reinforced-Silicate Building Units

Orig Pub : Stroit. prom-st', 1956, No 8, 36-39

Abstract : Description of the new kinds of silicate and reinforced-silicate building units which are being put in production by the industry: solid reinforced silicate panels, hollow reinforced-silicate flooring, hollow blocks and cinder-silicate partition panels. The first 3 kinds of articles are made from conventional silicate mix with addition, in specific instances, of 80-120 kg cement per 1 cubic meter of paste, while the partition panels are made from a lime-cinder mix Panels and flooring is produced from plastic (molding, vibration) of rigid mixtures

Card 1/2 - 135 -

KRASNYY, I.,

KRASNYY, I., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Using silicate and reinforced silicate elements in building houses. Sel'.stroi. 11 no.3:13-14 Mr '57. (MLRA 10:5)
(Building materials)

KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk.

Autoclave sand concrete made of plastic mixes. Bet. i zhel.-bet. no.9: 356-357 S '58. (MIRA 11:10)
(Concrete testing)

MIRONOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk; BUZHEVICH, G.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk; MALININA, L.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAVIN, B.N., red.izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Instruction on autoclave hardening of concrete products made with solid and porous aggregates] Instruktsiia po avtoklavnoi obrabotke izdelii iz betonov na plotnykh i poristykh zapolniteliakh. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 25 p. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona, Perovo. 2. Laboratoriya yacheistykh i legkikh betonov i uskorennogo tverdeniya betona Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for all except Khavin, Borovnev).
(Autoclaves) (Concrete products)

KRASNYY, I.M., kand.tekhn.nauk

Some factors of strength in autoclave-hardened concretes.
Trudy NIIZHB no.11:156-174 '59. (MIRA 13:6)
(Concrete—Testing)

GUSAKOV, V.N., kand. tekhn. nauk; SHVARTSZAYD, M.S., kand. tekhn. nauk; KAMEYKO, V.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; LEVIN, M.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KHAVKIN, L.M., inzh.; SKATYNSKIY, V.I., kand. tekhn. nauk; KRASNYY, I.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; NEMIROVSKIY, Ya.M., kand. tekhn. nauk; TEMKIN, L.Ye., inzh., red.; STRASHNYKH, V.P., red. izd-va; BOROVNEV, N.K., tekhn. red.

[Instructions SN 165-61 for designing articles made of autoclaved silicate concretes] Ukazaniia po proektirovaniiu konstruktsii iz avtoklavnykh silikatnykh betonov CH 165-61. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit. materialam, 1961. 50 p. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Russia (1923- U.S.S.R.) Gosudarstvennyy komitet po delam stroitel'stva. 2. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Gusakov, Shvartszayd). 3. Vsesoyuznyy tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (Kameyko, Levin). 4. Respublikanskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut mestnykh stroitel'nykh materialov Vserossiyskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva (for Khavkin). 5. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stroitel'nykh konstruktsiy Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury USSR (for Skatynskiy). 6. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut betona i zhelezobetona Akademii stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR (for Krasnyy, Nemirovskiy).

(Precast concrete) (Sand-lime products)

L 5093-66 EWT(d)/FSS-2
ACCESSION NR: AP5020119

UR/0109/65/010/008/1418/1425
621.391.14

AUTHOR: Gatkin, N. G.; Geranin, V. A.; Karnovskiy, M. I.; Krasnyy, L. G.; Cherney, N. I.

TITLE: Probability density of the derived phase of a modulated signal combined with a Gaussian noise

SOURCE: Radiotekhnika i elektronika, v. 10, no. 8, 1965, 1418-1425

TOPIC TAGS: signal detection

ABSTRACT: This formula has been developed for a single-variable density of probability of the derived phase of a combination that comprises an amplitude-and-angle-modulated radio signal and a Gaussian noise:

$$W_1(\dot{0}) = \frac{1}{16\pi B\rho\sqrt{\rho\delta_1}}\exp\left(K+\frac{\lambda_2+\nu_2}{2}\right)\left\{(\lambda_1+\nu_1)I_0\left[\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu_2^2+(\lambda_2-\nu_2)^2}\right]+\right.$$
$$\left.+\frac{\mu_1\mu_2+(\lambda_1-\nu_1)(\lambda_2-\nu_2)}{\sqrt{\mu_2^2+(\lambda_2-\nu_2)^2}}I_1\left[\frac{1}{2}\sqrt{\mu_2^2+(\lambda_2-\nu_2)^2}\right]\right\}. \quad (28)$$

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0701/0697

L 5093-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5020119

The formula allows for the stagger between the signal carrier frequency and the frequency ω_0 corresponding to the maximum spectral density of the noise average power $F(\omega)$; it also allows for the asymmetry between $F(\omega)$ and ω_0. The formula encompasses all particular cases dealt with earlier in various publications (S. O. Rice, BSTJ, 1948, v. 27, p. 109; D. Middleton, J. Appl. Phys., 1948, v. 19, p. 817). Curves are supplied which correspond to a linear FM of the signal. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 49 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 01Jun64 ENCL: 00 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 003 OTHER: 002

Card 2/2

KRASNYY, L. I.

14T77

USSR/Molybdenum Ore Deposits Mar/Apr 1947

"The Geology of the Molybdenum - bearing Part of the Okhotsk Sea Basin and the Lower Amur Area," L. I. Krasnyy, 7 pp

"Razvedka Nedr" Vol XIII, No 2

Discusses the general geologic structure of the area, dividing it into three molybdenite bearing regions: 1) Amur-Amgun, 2) Coastal, 3) Shantara-Tugur. Description given of each.

14T77

KRASNYY, L.I.

USSR/Geology
Tectonics
Stratification

Apr 49

"The Geology of the Tugurskiy Peninsula," L. I. Krasnyy, 3 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 4

Tugurskiy Peninsula is a wall of a large anticlinal fold of the southeastern strike. Moving transverse to the strike from northwest to southeast, found successively in the west of the northern half of the peninsula are Lower Paleozoic (?) [sic] Tugurskiy formations, Jurassic deposits

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USSR/Geology (Contd) Apr 49

of the Ulbanskiy layer, and, along the shore of Ulbanskiy Gulf, Lower Cretaceous volcanic formations of the Ulgbiranskiy layer. Submitted by Acad V. A. Obruchev, 24 Dec 48.

41/49T40

PA/[illegible]

KRASNYY, L.I.; NALIVKIN, D.V., akademik.

Discovery of Devonian fauna on the Shanter Islands. Dokl.AN SSSR 93 no.2: 333-334 N '53. (MLRA 6:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskiy institut (for Krasnyy).
2. Akademiya nauk SSSR (for Nalivkin).
(Shantar Islands--Brachiopoda, Fossil) (Brachiopoda, Fossil--Shantar Islands)

KRASNYY, L. I.

USSR/Geology

Card : 1/1

Authors : Krasnyy, L. I., Chemekov, Yu. F., andBul'vanker, E. Z.

Title : First Cambrian era discoveries in the Dzhagdy ridge (Khabarovsk region)

Periodical : Dokl. AN SSSR, 96, Ed. 4, page 801, June 1954

Abstract : The Cambrian era deposits of the Dzhagdy ridge belong to the Mongol-Okhotsk geosynclinal region, the paleozoic stage of development, which is only recently being explained. The Cambrian era deposits of the Dzhagdy ridge were connected by a general basin with Eastern Zabaikal and South Siberia at the west, and the Ussri basin at the east, where Archaeocyathus sp. of the Cambrian era are known to exist. Cambrian finds were also made recently at the Maloy Khingan. All these finds point toward a broad development of Cambrian transgression in Eastern USSR.

Institution : All-Union Scientific-Research Giological Institute, Leningrad

Presented by: Academician D. V. Nalivkin, March 20, 1954

KRASNYY, L.I.; CHEMEKOV, Yu.F.; MODZALEVSKAYA, Ye.A.

Devonian deposits of the Dzhugdzhur and Pribrezhnyy Ranges.
Inform.sbor. VSEGEI no.1:82-86 '55. (MLRA 9:12)

(Dzhugdzhur Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)
(Pribrezhnyy Range--Geology, Stratigraphic)

15-57-5-6948

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, p 176 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Krasnyy, L. I.

TITLE: The Basic Outlines of the Geology of the Western Okhotsk and Adjacent Regions (Osnovyye cherty geologii Zapadnogo Priokhot'ya i sopredel'nykh s nim rayonov)

PERIODICAL: Inform. sb. Vses. n.-i. geol. in-t, 1956, Nr 3, pp 12-16

ABSTRACT: The western Okhotsk region has been but little studied. The geological structure is very complex. The principal structure elements are the following: 1) the southeastern part of the Aldan shield, 2) the Proterozoic folded framework of the Aldan shield (the Stanovoy and Dzhugdzhur Ranges), 3) the northeastern part of the Mongolian-Okhotsk fold belt. This last is separated from the region of the Stanovoy-Dzhugdzhur Ranges by the Uda marginal depression. The southeastern part of the Aldan shield is composed of various gneisses, exceeding

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The Basic Outlines of the Geology of the Western (Cont.) 15-57-5-6948

2000 m in thickness. The zone of the Proterozoic folded framework contains crystalline schists and marbles, and also a group of injection gneisses. Basic intrusions of the principal gabbro-anorthosite belt of Dzhugdzhur were intruded in Proterozoic time in the zone where Archean and Proterozoic structures join. This complex contains northeasterly trending zones of crumpling. The lower structural stage of the Mongolian-Okhotsk belt is composed of Proterozoic-Cambrian crystalline schists. The middle stage contains Devonian schists, 6500 m to 7000 m thick, and the upper stage is represented by Upper Triassic-Lower Cretaceous deposits. The total thickness of the Mongolian-Okhotsk sequence is 7800 m. The western Okhotsk region is characterized by 1) the presence of fractures in the southeastern part of the Aldan shield, along which magma was intruded from Archean to Cenozoic time, and 2) almost complete absence of intrusions in the belt of upper Proterozoic-lower Paleozoic rocks. The tectonic-magmatic stage culminated later in the neighboring geosynclinal zones with the intrusion of granitoidal masses of the Uda complex.

Card 2/2

N. A. B.